

THE CLIMAX.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, - 1896.

| ADVERTISING RATES. | |
|--------------------|---------|
| SPACE. | Rate. |
| 1 inch. | 10 cts. |
| 2 inches. | 20 cts. |
| 3 inches. | 30 cts. |
| 4 inches. | 40 cts. |
| 5 inches. | 50 cts. |
| 6 inches. | 60 cts. |
| 7 inches. | 70 cts. |
| 8 inches. | 80 cts. |
| 9 inches. | 90 cts. |
| 10 inches. | 1.00 |
| 11 inches. | 1.10 |
| 12 inches. | 1.20 |
| 13 inches. | 1.30 |
| 14 inches. | 1.40 |
| 15 inches. | 1.50 |
| 16 inches. | 1.60 |
| 17 inches. | 1.70 |
| 18 inches. | 1.80 |
| 19 inches. | 1.90 |
| 20 inches. | 2.00 |
| 21 inches. | 2.10 |
| 22 inches. | 2.20 |
| 23 inches. | 2.30 |
| 24 inches. | 2.40 |
| 25 inches. | 2.50 |
| 26 inches. | 2.60 |
| 27 inches. | 2.70 |
| 28 inches. | 2.80 |
| 29 inches. | 2.90 |
| 30 inches. | 3.00 |
| 31 inches. | 3.10 |
| 32 inches. | 3.20 |
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| 34 inches. | 3.40 |
| 35 inches. | 3.50 |
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| 37 inches. | 3.70 |
| 38 inches. | 3.80 |
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| 42 inches. | 4.20 |
| 43 inches. | 4.30 |
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| 45 inches. | 4.50 |
| 46 inches. | 4.60 |
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| 50 inches. | 5.00 |
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| 55 inches. | 5.50 |
| 56 inches. | 5.60 |
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| 58 inches. | 5.80 |
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| 66 inches. | 6.60 |
| 67 inches. | 6.70 |
| 68 inches. | 6.80 |
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| 94 inches. | 9.40 |
| 95 inches. | 9.50 |
| 96 inches. | 9.60 |
| 97 inches. | 9.70 |
| 98 inches. | 9.80 |
| 99 inches. | 9.90 |
| 100 inches. | 10.00 |

Reading notices to cents a line for first insertion, 3 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries, resolutions of respect and similar matter at half rates. No specified position.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
AUTHUR SEWELL,
of Maine.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
W. S. PRYOR,
of Henry County.

CANDIDATES ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR CONGRESS,
PETER FORBES, of Shelby county, is a candidate for Congress, to represent the 8th district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JOHN B. THOMPSON, of Mercer, is a candidate for Congress, to represent the 8th district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR JAILER,
James C. Lackey is a candidate for Jailer of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

WHITE and Colson continue to claim the Republican nomination for Congress in the 11th, and White will contest.

MEN WITH US.

The Republican and bolter papers are constantly referring to Curd, Lindsey and others who are lights that cannot support the nominees of the Chicago Convention. They, however, studiously avoid referring to gentlemen such as Hoke Smith, McCreary, Berry, Hill, Falconer and others who accept the will and wisdom of their party and are willing to act with it for a blessing without waiting for the assistance of foreign powers.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, 1892.

FINANCIAL PLAN.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, 1892.

FINANCIAL PLAN.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage. But the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of any dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts.

BOLTCRATS.

The national Democrats of Kentucky, so called, have met in State convention and have spoken their sentiments the same we suppose they would have their national convention adopt, and they have the effrontery to call it Jeffersonian, Jacksonian Democracy.

We suppose they are right. It is a pity that the fellows at Chicago were not informed. We were not aware of the fact until this assembly met that Jefferson advocated a single gold standard, and that the double standard was a mistake of Hamilton which he deluded the people into on account of his deceptive oratory. Old Hickory was the man that always advocated allowing national banks to furnish the people with currency redeemable in gold. You Chicagoans are away off, so they say.

A bigger lot of falsehoods and misrepresentations of two dead statesmen were never embodied in one article.

"HE NEEDS IT."

EDITOR CLIMAX: "When Hill entertains Mr. Bryan at luncheon the men should be carefully preserved, in order that the art of dressing and re-dressing a dish of crow, to make it palatable, may not be lost to the political chiefs of the future."—Louisville Evening Times, Aug. 24, 1896.

In the light of this spicy comment, how careless of present attention in you not to have ordered at once an extra copy of the menu, and also make arrangements with Mr. Hill's cook for all the remnants and bones left from this political crow-foot, and had them sent by dispatch to you none dyspeptic neighbor, the Courier-Journal, from which an afternoon soup for Mr. Halde-man should be made as a relish and stimulant to his disordered cizzard before he goes to Indianapolis for his big

slice of Hoosier milk cow stake that will be served at the Courier-Journal convention "to be."

A dish like this warm would no doubt much relieve Mr. Halde-man's overtaxed public energies, greatly restore his mental forces and insure sound sleep for a night or two. We prescribe it not only as a tonic for the current events, but much improve the character of his new Democracy—send us the soup.

SPEAKING AT BEREA.

Hon. John B. Thompson and Attorney General Taylor locked horns on the money issue at Berea fair August 26th.

Mr. Thompson opened the debate and spoke for one hour and fifteen minutes. He presented the evils of a gold standard in his forceful logical style which evidently carried conviction to the minds of every honest man who desired by his vote to bring about the greatest good to the masses of the people. It was evident that many who had accepted the declaration of the Republican party as the proper thing, had their eyes opened and much good is expected to Democracy as a result of this decision.

General Taylor had been posted that a greater portion of the audience were Republicans, and it was evident from the start that he would indulge in not instead of argument.

He started out with that abuse learned from those Democrats who have read their doom, and after calling the best men in this country all the villainous names known to literature, proceeded to try to discuss the issue.

He showed a greater lack of information than any man whom the people ever elected to the position he now occupies.

In the reply of fifteen minutes accorded Mr. Thompson, he showed no mercy to his opponent but plainly showed to the audience how little Mr. Taylor knew about the subject. Taylor will evidently post himself or avoid many assertions there made should he go speaking again soon.

A Gold Man Abroad.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday says:

About 40 traveling men and merchants were gathered in the waiting room of the Stag Hotel an evening or two since discussing the money question. The arguments grew apace. Finally a merchant from Richmond, Ky., said:

"What do you want with more silver? There is plenty of gold in the country. Some days I handle \$50 to \$60 in gold at my store."

This was no sooner said than one of the traveling men present rose and said to the merchant:

"I'll bet you \$100 to \$10, and put up the money, that you have not handled \$10 a day in gold in five years unless it was on some special occasions."

"Do you mean to question my veracity?" said the merchant, in hot temper.

"Your veracity is not questioned," replied the plucky drummer. "My proposition is a plain business one, \$100 to \$10."

It looked like a case of a time, and the drummer said to the room, "I'll bet you \$100 to \$10, and put up the money, that you have not handled \$10 a day in gold in five years unless it was on some special occasions."

"The merchant who made the statement is my brother-in-law and a gold man, and we cannot agree on that line. I'll tell you how that gold matter happened. The bank officials of Richmond got together and agreed to pay out for several days past by an abundance of mind. It was a tick, and that is how the gold got into my brother-in-law's store. Before that we never saw the color of gold, and we won't any more."

The drummer's bet was not taken. The crowd was about evenly divided.

SOME NATIONAL BANK DISCLOSURES.

THE PANIC CIRCULAR OF 1893.

"DEAR SIR:—The interests of national bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and national bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among our patrons especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of congress for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and act with the other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, per accompanying form. Use personal influence with congressmen and particularly let your wishes be known to your Senators. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of government legal tender notes and silver coinage."

The editor of the Pantagraph refers to the above circular as "Judge Chenault's circular."

Young man, you ought to read the papers! We have a paper in our office with a circulation of over 100,000 printed October 25, 1895, with this circular in it, together with two others on the same subject, and with a view to accomplishing the same end. We have noticed this circular in a paper published at Louisville, also a book generally circulated published at San Francisco. Judge Tarvin gave him the circular and read it to the audience composed of both Democrats and Republicans. The bankers present did not denounce it as a forgery. Now, our young friend, why call it "Judge Chenault's circular," or intimate some one may be injured by its publication. Read the papers and don't be surprised at anything that may hurt your party.

FINANCIAL FLINGS.

EDITOR CLIMAX: Is this country a little weakling that it is to wait the consent of other nations before changing its monetary system, England acted independently when she established the gold standard. Germany asked no co-operation when she abandoned gold in 1873, and she acted independently again in 1873 when silver was abandoned. France acted entirely independent when she threw her mint open to both metals in 1803. In the

light of these facts, to think that powerful, energetic nation on earth act with any inferiority of belief that bimetalism is beneficial and that they will no longer pretend few false and cry must get bimetalism! shivering and the baby boy before it cool pool.

International delusion, and the for it most patient at all.

The cry that free would mean the country boat to metal is too redie. Not a man can silver is to come a nation on earth that they need, come, what harm coinage does not Government is to means simply to charge, and when his coined silver have nothing more an expense of tr ways, and being a considerable foolish enough to Then if the coin property or prod would that do. country so silly as signer investing h If any one wanted for his silver they would not, n any compulsion, I told that the mine could take his bu and get an ounce so many cents the course how much coined into a dolla that before or by free coinage of silv be on a par with one. Be no longer subterfuge, it is I vail of those that I fat upon the miser. Read this to yo friend and ask him if it be can. Ac for a blessing upon posterity. The crime to ron the masses by decreasing the volume of the currency, has proved a good educator. Good will come out of this unmitigated evil.

The cruel and wicked contraction of the currency of the country to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, has brought on a discussion that will never down until it is understood, and when understood, and the people see where they have been unmercifully robbed in all the past, the shysters and owners of the precious metal will be shorn of their power over nations and men. We may then have hopes of a brighter and better future. We are upon the dawn of a better and a brighter era. Let us act with courage, firmness and patience, and we will reap our just reward in happy, prosperous times. Y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DOYLESVILLE.

The drought was broken here last week by an abundance of rain.

Mrs. Wm. Hise, who has been so very sick for some time past, is slowly improving.

A movement is on foot to secure for this place a graded school which we hope everybody will favor.

BOONESBOROUGH.

[An excellent communication from Boonesborough was unavoidably omitted this week, but will appear next week. Editor CLIMAX.]

"If a government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it is the most heinous crime that a government could commit against the people."

NEWBY.

Squire E. C. Millon held his regular Court, last Tuesday. There was a sprinkling of legal talent in attendance, J. C. Chenault, H. B. Hogg, Travis Cobb, and H. O. Brewer, of Richmond.

Hogs are on the rise—worth 31 cents. Miss Mattie Holman is better.

Mr. Brewer and Judge Chenault made good Democratic speeches at Newby, and a Silver Club was organized consisting of 32 members. The officers are President H. W. Haden, Vice I. N. Douglas, Secretary J. B. Millon.

Sunday School at Slick Rock is progressing. Attendance large.

PANOLA.

D. F. Sharp, returned from a visit to his parents in Tennessee, Saturday.

Rev. W. P. Dulton of this place will preach at Scaffold Cane, Rockcastle County, next Sunday, and at Bear Walow Saturday evening before 5th Sunday at three o'clock.

The storm Saturday night was heavy on fruit trees, breaking a good many and stripping of fruit.

Some unknown party broke into the depot here and stole a couple of tickets. Parties from Jessamine county bought 20 tickets and some ewes from J. P. Logdon last week.

Uncle Billy Carr has been buying heifers and got a splendid lot. They went off last week.

WACO.

Mr. Wm. Fuller of Lexington spent Sunday with his father Dillard Fuller.

Miss Lucy Adams is visiting Mrs. Thomas Davis at Campbellville Kentucky.

Mr. C. L. Searcy purchased last week of A. S. Hise the Ellis farm of 240 acres at twenty dollars an acre.

Miss Nancy House returned home last week from Stanford, bringing with

THE CLIMAX-SUPPLEMENT.



H. H. COLYER.

H. H. Colyer was born in Knox county, Ky., 43 years ago. Son of Stephen D. Colyer, the well-known southern stock dealer, before the war. H. H. Colyer commenced driving stock younger probably than any other man in the country. At the age of 14 he bought 300 sheep and 55 cattle in Knox county. Sold them in Madison and Clark counties. Sold the winding up to Elder J. W. Harding, of Winchester. Settled up everything and had a net profit of 40c. At the age of 15 he drove horses to North Carolina. At one time was classed as the Sheep King of Kentucky. Has bought and shipped more high priced jacks to the western markets than any man in Kentucky. He is classed to-day as one of the best

farmers and cattle feeders in the country.

In the person of Mr. Colyer, we present to you to-day, a Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Madison county, that embodies all the qualities to make him one of the strongest men ever offered in the county. His business qualifications, popularity, hospitality, sociability and good morals are unsurpassed by any man ever before our people; is probably the strongest man all over the county that has ever been offered for office. He has no enemies, or axes to grind and if nominated will certainly wear the Democratic regalia.

Mr. Colyer needs the office and the office needs him. This is a time when the party should consider all the combined strength before making a nomination. Colyer has never had an office or asked for one, hence they can not say he has been helped enough or is a little greedy in wanting too much. Colyer does not belong to any old town rings or cliques, but is a man that will represent all the people on all occasions and at all times. If elected will not only reflect credit on his county, but will raise the average of the high grade Sheriffs of Kentucky.

A CRAZY WOMAN RIDES 300 MILES HORSEBACK.

A Tipton, Indiana, Dispatch says—

Thursday night of this week she arrived at the home of her brother-in-law, H. P. Kelly, who lives a mile north of this city, in an almost exhausted condition, both horse and rider showing the effects of a long, hard trip. It is only at intervals that her story is tellible, and from the fragments which are gathered it is learned that she rode north-west to the Ohio River, crossing at some town above Cincinnati, the name of which she does not remember, but thinks it was Augusta. The next town she remembers is Columbus, Ind., and she recalls when she reached Noblesville 20 miles south of this city.

She started on a cent of money, and says the people along the way were most charitable and kind. Two of the eight nights she was on the road she rode all night, and the others spent at farmhouses along the way. After reaching Columbus and the territory bordering on the recently overthrown White River she experienced much difficulty in getting through, having in many places to wade and once or twice swim the horse. The trip was made without injury of any kind, and it seems little short of miraculous that a woman so weakened should have been able to go so merrily finding her way such a long distance through a country strange to her.

urgue prepared to earn a living for himself.

To withhold from a blind child such opportunities is a serious mistake, while no greater kindness can be shown such a child than to secure for it the advantages of education. The school year begins in September and closes in June, and at the close the children are returned to their homes, as it is the desire of the trustees, to maintain, as far as possible, the home ties of the child.

The members of the Board will gladly correspond with any person who wishes to learn more of the school, or who desire to learn how to proceed to have a child admitted to the school.

A letter addressed to any one of the

seems their fight for the English markets.

"It is doubtful whether the Republican party can be held much longer in check by sound money statements, as its adherents are divided by powerful factions. The Democratic party is also breaking up under the weight of the free silver agitation. It matters not to Great Britain which party succeeds if the gold standard is maintained, but either of the old parties or a new party which goes in to power, pledged to free coinage will be inimical and prejudicial to English manufactures and trade."

"The American people cling with wonderful tenacity to party organization, but financial embarrassment and business stagnation has become severe for their patience, and they are ready for any change that promises relief. They are becoming convinced that it cannot be found in the protection theory, as that has been tried, and they are massing now on free silver. When that issue comes fairly before the American people, English will regret her sympathy and adherence to the single gold standard."

THE STATE SCHOOL

FOR

BLIND CHILDREN.

To the Relatives and Friends of the Blind Children in Kentucky.

In almost every State in our Union there are schools for the various defective classes.

Kentucky established her school for the blind in 1842, being the eighth school of the kind in the country. There are now thirty-five such schools in the United States, in which were trained, last year, 3,757 blind children, of whom 132 were in the Kentucky school for the blind at Louisville.

The purpose of the State in founding the school was to give to the child with defective sight as good an education as is offered to the seeing child, and, in addition, to give it instruction in manual training.

In 1884 the General Assembly passed an act providing for the addition of a department in a separate building, and distinct from the whites, for the education of the colored blind children of the State.

In carrying out the purpose of the founders of this public school for the blind the Board have endeavored to meet the expectations of a wise and beneficent public sentiment. They have tried to follow in the line first marked out by those eminent men, who, for many years, guided the progress of the school.

With this end in view they have secured skillful and devoted teachers, good and faithful servants, improved educational appliances, and have provided that the children under their control shall be properly and kindly cared for in respect to their food, their shelter, their clothing, and their health, thus providing the advantage of a high class boarding school, free of cost for all blind children.

Notwithstanding all this, about seventy per cent. of the blind children of Kentucky, between the teachable ages of six and sixteen years of age, are growing up in ignorance, without any share in the great advantages so freely offered by the State.

The American idea of a school for the blind is as far removed from its being an asylum on the one hand, as it is from its being a hospital for the treatment of dis-

ease.

With the addition of silver to the volume of money everything in America would take on a new face.

The London Financial News said Feb. 10, 1896:

"The financial situation in the United States is very serious. The Senate has blocked all relief measures proposed by President Cleveland, and Congress is at a dead standstill on the money question. The free coinage Senators are masters of the situation."

"This condition of affairs in the United States Congress demands the immediate attention of the British financiers and statesmen. The trade of the world is now in our hands, but it will not long remain there if the United States goes to a bimetallic basis with free and unlimited coinage of silver."

"With the addition of silver to the volume of money everything in America would take on a new face; labor and industry would gain new life. The grip of the gold on the products of the world would be loosened and prices would rise. Great Britain would lose her markets in South America, Asia, and Europe, and American bottoms would not be long in capturing the carrying trade of world."

"British creditors must now apply themselves quickly to the American money problem. The sound money men and banking interests, led by Senator Sherman, Cleveland and Carlisle, with a plentiful supply of means, have been beaten. The American people are now thoroughly aroused and educated on the power and use of money, and made desperate by debt and business depression they are forcing free silver as a main issue."

"Great Britain need fear no injury to her trade or investments if the Republican party can force 'pro-

Apparently none the worse for her long ride of more than 300 miles on horseback across three states, Mrs. Tallie Barnes, whose perilous trip was noted in today's Enquirer, is at the home of her brother, near this city, awaiting the arrival of her husband, who will take her back to her home, near Cynthiana, Ky. Thomas Barnes and wife were former residents of Wildcat Township, this county, and two years ago moved to Kentucky, locating near Cynthiana. Mrs. Barnes has had spells of temporary insanity at different times, and while under one of them left her home on the night of August 3. She had for some time been anxious to return to Indiana and visit her old friends and neighbors, and the longing to see her old home becoming irresistible, she saddled a horse, and, unknown to her family, started for Tipton County.

Thursday night of this week she arrived at the home of her brother-in-law, H. P. Kelly, who lives a mile north of this city, in an almost exhausted condition, both horse and rider showing the effects of a long, hard trip. It is only at intervals that her story is tellible, and from the fragments which are gathered it is learned that she rode north-west to the Ohio River, crossing at some town above Cincinnati, the name of which she does not remember, but thinks it was Augusta. The next town she remembers is Columbus, Ind., and she recalls when she reached Noblesville 20 miles south of this city.

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